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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/824,567	04/14/2004	Min-Jye Chen	250209-1200	6527

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THOMAS, KAYDEN, HORSTEMEYER & RISLEY, LLP
100 GALLERIA PARKWAY, NW
STE 1750
ATLANTA, GA 30339-5948

EXAMINER

WANG, ALBERT C

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2115

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/20/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/824,567	Applicant(s) CHEN ET AL.	
	Examiner Albert Wang	Art Unit 2115	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 October 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is responsive to the amendment filed 14 October 2006. Independent claim 9 has been amended for informalities; the remaining claims 1-8 and 10-12 are unchanged.
2. The rejections are respectfully maintained and reproduced infra for applicant's convenience.
3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. Claims 1, 3-6, 8, 9, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chang, U.S. Patent No. 4,886,979.

As per claim 1, Chang discloses a power line for connecting a monitor and a power supply of a computer, the monitor having a first power port (monitor MN3 with plug S1), and the power supply having a second power port (col. 3, lines 17-31, internal switching power supply inherently has power port that connects to 4-pin connecting component PW), the power line comprising:

a main body with a first end and a second end (between terminals 41&42 and 43&44 within second power source means CN2);

a first connector disposed on the first end of the main body (socket S2); and

a second connector disposed on the second end of the main body (4-pin connecting component PW), wherein the monitor is supplied with a direct current (DC) from the power supply of the computer after the first connector is plugged into the first power port of the monitor and the second connector is plugged into the second power port so as to electrically connect the

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first power port of the monitor with the second power port of the power supply via the power line (col. 3, lines 31-40).

As per claim 3, Chang discloses power is supplied from the second power port to the first power port (col. 3, lines 31-40).

As per claim 4, Chang discloses the computer comprises an add-on card port bracket with a hole for receiving the main body, so that the power line penetrates the add-on card port bracket through the hole and electrically connects the monitor to the computer (metal anchoring plate K).

As per claim 5, Chang teaches a display system, comprising:

a monitor with a first power port (monitor MN3 with plug S1);

a computer having a power supply with a second power port (col. 3, lines 17-31, internal switching power supply of computer PC3 inherently has power port that connects to 4-pin connecting component PW); and

a power line for connecting the monitor and the power supply of the computer so as to supply the monitor a direct current (DC) from the power supply, the power line comprising:

a main body having a first end and a second end (between terminals 41&42 and 43&44 within second power source means CN2);

a first connector disposed on the first end of the main body (socket S2); and

a second connector disposed on the second end of the main body (4-pin connecting component PW), wherein the monitor is supplied with the direct current (DC) from the power supply of the computer after the first connector is plugged into the first power port of the monitor and the second connector is plugged into the second power port so as to electrically connect the

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first power port of the monitor with the second power port of the power supply via the power line (col. 3, lines 31-40).

As per claim 6, Chang discloses the computer comprises an add-on card port bracket with a hole for receiving the main body, so that the power line penetrates the add-on card port bracket through the hole and electrically connects the monitor to the computer (metal anchoring plate K).

As per claim 8, Chang discloses power is supplied from the second power port to the first power port (col. 3, lines 31-40).

As per claim 9, Chang discloses a monitor connected with a power supply of a computer, the monitor comprising:

- a first power port (monitor MN3 with plug S1); and

- a power line for connecting the computer and the monitor, the power supply having a second power port (col. 3, lines 17-31, internal switching power supply of computer PC3 inherently has power port that connects to 4-pin connecting component PW), and the power line comprising:

 - a main body with a first end and a second end (between terminals 41&42 and 43&44 within second power source means CN2);

 - a first connector disposed on the first end of the main body to connect with the first power port of the monitor (socket S2); and

 - a second connector disposed on the second end of the main body to connect with the second power port of the computer (4-pin connecting component PW), wherein the monitor is supplied with a direct current (DC) from the power supply of the computer after the first

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connector is plugged into the first power port of the monitor and the second connector is plugged into the second power port so as to electrically connect the first power port of the monitor with the second power port of the power supply via the power line (col. 3, lines 31-40).

As per claim 11, Chang discloses power is supplied from the second power port to the first power port (col. 3, lines 31-40).

As per claim 12, Chang discloses the computer comprises an add-on card port bracket with a hole for receiving the main body, so that the power line penetrates the add-on card port bracket through the hole and electrically connects the monitor to the computer (metal anchoring plate K).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. Claims 2, 7, and 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang as applied to claims 1, 5, and 9 above, and further in view of Milan, U.S. Patent No. 6,905,374.

As per claims 2, 7, and 10, while it is standard for DC power supplies to provide outputs such as 5V and 12V, Chang does not expressly teach providing the monitor with 12V direct current. Milan teaches supplying 12V DC from the internal power supply of a computer to an external peripheral (col. 12, lines 13-41). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to supply 12V DC to the monitor, as 12V is a standard output.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 14 October 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

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In the remarks, the Applicant argues points that are not related to the merits of the claim limitations. With respect to independent claims 1, 5 and 9, Applicant argues that Chang teaches: “the portion between terminals 41&42 and 43&44 within second power source means CN2, the socket \$2 and the 4-pin connecting component PW, all of which are parts of CN2 (Fig. 4), is **disposed** in the host computer PC3 (lines 65-66, col. 2).” The claim language does not restrict the power line from being disposed within the host computer. In fact, Applicant’s disclosure teaches the power line being disposed in the host computer (fig. 4, main body 213 and second connector 217 of power line 210, when is anchored to host computer by add-on card port bracket 400, are disposed within host computer; par. 0025). Applicant further argues: the socket \$2 is **fixed** to the computer.” The claim language does not restrict the first connector from being fixed to the computer. In fact, Applicant’s disclosure teaches the first connector, which is secured to the main body 213, being fixed to the computer by an add-on card port bracket (fig.4; par. 0025). Applicant also argues: “the power line as claimed in claim 1 is an **independent** device from the computer (see e.g., FIG. 2B).” Yet again, the claim language does not support such a limitation; and Applicant’s disclosure teaches otherwise (fig. 4; par. 0025). Lastly with respect to the independent claims, Applicant argues: “CN2 is a power source means (lines 65-66, col. 2).” Chang’s power source means is not to be interpreted as being a power supply, but rather as intermediary that conveys power from the power supply. Since Chang’s power supply is not shown in the drawings (col. 3, lines 17-31), means CN2 cannot possibly be the power supply.

Applicant continues with irrelevant points by arguing that since “the power line of the claimed embodiments is to connect the computer and the LCD monitor, which is a multi-color

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display”, the “monochrome type of host computer in Chang is non-analogous art.” The claims do not claim a multi-color display nor an LCD monitor.

In response to Applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either *in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art* (emphasis added). See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

In this case as addressed in the last Office action, Chang teaches supplying a display monitor with direct current from a host computer power supply, but does not specify the voltage of the power supplied. It is well known in the art for DC power supplies to provide standard outputs such as 5V and 12V. For instance, Milan teaches supplying 12V DC from the internal power supply of a computer to an external peripheral (col. 12, lines 13-41). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to supply 12V DC to the monitor, as supplying 12V DC is a matter selecting a standard voltage output.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

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the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Albert Wang whose telephone number is 571-272-3669. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 - 6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas C. Lee can be reached on 571-272-3667. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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CHUN CAO
PRIMARY EXAMINER